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NIBLO'S GARDEN.-" Lee and Lotes." OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Humpty Dumpty." George

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fleet-st., E. C., London.

MEMORIAL OF HORACE GREELEY.-THE TRIBUNE has just issued the Memorial Volume promised immediately after Mr Greeley's death. Only the pamphlet copy is tion ready, large 8vo, 265 pages, with portrait of Mr. Greetey, pictures of his birth-place, first school-house. come at Chappaqua, de.; price to cents, sent free by mail on receipt of that sum. Another edition, handsomely bound, with additional Portrait of Mr. Greeley, as he appeared in the last months of his life, will shortly be

## New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

Another attempt has been made to defeat the British Ministry. - There has been a tumult in the French Assembly. === Señor Castelar and Gen. Acosta have resigned their places in the Spanish Cabinet.

The Republican State Senators held a conference on the New-York Charter and adopted a plan giving the Mayor the appointing power with confirmation] by the = The United States Senate has ad-Aidermen. — The United States Senate has adjourned sine die. — Wm. M. Tweed has resigned his claim to a seat in the State Senate. === A false prophet has been found guilty of licentiousness by a Georgia Court.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the second of his theological fectures at New-Haven. === Heggl, charged with poisoning Siegfried was acquitted. The salaries of prominent municipal officers will be reduced. - An effort is making to reorganize the Bull's Head Bank, = Gold, 1157, 1162, 116. Ther mometer, 33°, 36°, 31°.

In the Senate, in Executive session, the Hon. James W. Husted was confirmed as Major-General of the Fifth Division of the National Guard, an appointment that will go far to tainly work no harm to the bill. They will restore confidence in the military arm of the State's defenses.

One of the effects of interference by city officials with legislative enactments which the public will rejoice at, is narrated elsewhere. By urging a certain measure for one purpose, a prominent official has been deprived of \$2,500 a year salary; and others suffer in like manner. It is an excellent plan occasionally to devote one's entire energies to attending to one's own business.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the petition of Stephen English, who is imprisoned on charge of libel, asking an investigation of the charges he has made against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which he was arrested and is held in confinement, gave rise to a discussion of the law of libel, in the course of which the well-known case of James Fisk, jr., against Samuel Bowles was cited as an illustration of the injustice of the present statute.

Mementoes of the late Senator Caldwell, in the shape of the latest public documents printed by Congress, are on exhibition in the accord-hand bookstores on Pennsylvania-ave. Kansas is a great way off, and the late Senator, rather than have the expense and bother of transportation, stepped into the second-hand bookstore with his plunder and propounded the question so offensive to the late Daniel Webster, "What is all this worth?"

Though the probabilities are that the postal cars will be withdrawn by the railroads centering in New-York within the next month. and that all the mischief possible to be done will have been accomplished or patched up in coast of Nantucket. The publication brought some paltry fashion, the Senate could not see the undertaking to the notice of one of our alike; that it is constantly growing, and that

than to instruct its Select Committee on Transportation Routes to make inquiries about it, and report at the next session what legisla-

Only thirty-six Senators drew their extra pay for the last session. The rest, with a single exception, have simply left it in the hands of on the subject, which is printed clsewhere, the Sergeant-at-Arma-to be called for when the excitement has subsided. Great deference to public opinion is shown in this sacrifice of interest on the amounts lying idle. What with that shall be kept open at all times during THE TRIBUNE by a gentleman who has the Crédit Mobilier stock turned over by Mr. Kelley and the uncalled for back pay, the Sergeant-at-Arms has his hands full of conscience money.

The Conservative leaders in Great Britain were discreet in refusing to accept office, when the opportunity was afforded them by Mr. Gladstone's resignation. To judge from a telegram published this morning, they have adopted the policy of worrying the Government into another rash proceeding, while awaiting the "Conservative reaction" which is to help them to power. The same dispatch which indicates their purpose, shows that they have no present prospect of success in again defeating the Gladstone Ministry.

The identity of Macdonnell is clearly established. London detectives, his own confederates, and affidavits telegraphed from London establish conclusively that he is one of the Bank of England forgers. We understand that a writ of habeas corpus is to be asked for in his behalf, based on some absurd technicality. But, in view of the fact that so many legal and judicial gentlemen have lately suffered by construing law to suit clients and friends, we really doubt if any lawyer or judge can afford to appear or to decide in favor of such a notorious criminal on any such frivolous ground.

The United States Senate adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon. In the short extra session since the 4th of March it has accomplished several things, very few of which are at all to its credit. It admitted Spencer of Alabama, whose right to a seat was, to say the least, doubtful. It allowed Senator Caldwell to slip through its fingers with a resignation. It whitewashed Clayton, and struck an average by overlooking Bogy, and it confirmed point to a season of investigations next Win-Casey. Among the few things that stand to its credit is the fact that it did not admit Pinchback. Let us hope that when these gentlemen return in December they will have learned something from their constituents.

Ex-Senator Patterson has at least one excuse for his complaint of unfair treatment. He was promised by Senators, who should have known when they made the promise whether or not they could fulfill it, that his case should receive attention, and that he have been accomplished of a practical nature, should have an opportunity to be heard in his a spirit has been manifested among the people own defense at the extra session. There has been no time for any such hearing, and it is hardly possible that any one supposed there would be. So Mr. Patterson retires from pub. lic life with a resolution of expulsion hanging over him and only the poor satisfaction of having his defense published in the official record of the proceedings. Still, under all the circumstances, he may consider himself for-

The Ingersoll decision, yesterday, will eventually be accepted as the conclusion of all the Ring suits, civil and criminal. Virtually it holds that all proceedings heretofore have been at fault, and we are left to conclude that they have been conducted solely to gain time for political operations against the Ring. The State is declared not to be a plantiff. The County is a party to the suit, and it will be given a chance to institute proceedings; but every one knows that such suit in New-York County will be in vain. Theoretically the criminal suit against Tweed and the others cause the District-Attorney to hesitate.

On motion of Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, the Senate yesterday called on the Secretary of the Interior for information why the pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government Printing-Office has not been completed. The pneumatic tube is an arrangement which operates by blowing and exhaustion. In this case, we presume, the Senators do the blowing and the people suffer the exhaustion. If the object of it is to shorten communication between the Senate and the Printing-Office it is on some accounts quite desirable. Some of the speeches are not published in time to be replied to. Mr. Conkling's was not the other day. That delay was probably occasioned by the failure of the pneumatic tube.

New-Jersey's emancipation from railroad bondage seems to be assured. The Assembly has concurred in the Senate's amendments to the General Railroad law, and has added others which seem to place the practicability of the act beyond a doubt. It is doubtful if they were needed, yet their addition can certest the good faith of the Senate, and show how much truth there is in the protestations of repentance which certain Senators have made. The Senate has ample time to consider and concur in the amendments of the Assembly before final adjournment next week. It will not answer for them to smother the bill under the pretext of a pressure of business. The people demand its passage. We believe

their wish will be gratified. The usual results of a protracted legislative fight are to be found in the decision of the Republican caucus concerning the Charter. It ends in a shuffle. They repudiate the Custom-house project, and then adopt one nearly as bad. They propose to retain the Republicans now holding office, including, mirabile dictu! Henry Smith, late the bête noir of the Custom-house, and Geo. M. Van Nort, the appointee, personal representative and successor of William M Tweed. But they leave out Controller Green, first because he is not a Republican, and second because he is not popular. For the rest, they leave the appointments to the Mayor, and confirmations to the Board of Aldermen-whether with or without the twenty days limit and subsequent juggle the report does not state. We presume that the Charter will pass in this form. It is discreditable, but it is at least no worse than we have from the outset expected.

About a fortnight ago THE TRIBUNE published from its Boston correspondent, "L.C.M.," a description of the enterprises of Prof. Agassiz, with interesting details of a projected Summer school for naturalists to be conducted on the

to his presenting an island in Buzzard's Bay, every way fitted for the purpose, to Prof. Agassiz, for the use of the proposed school. Mr. Anderson afterwards added a considerable sum of money, as the nucleus of a permanent endowment fund, making the total value of his gift about \$150,000. The correspondence will be found interesting. Prof. Agassiz hopes now to establish an important institution for the furtherance of natural science, and a school the year.

Bogy inquiries, and all the disgraceful facts three months, one would suppose we had only just scratched the surface of its own corruptions. The Washington Republican, anxious to relieve its own party of the odium which attaches to it from the exposures of the late session, by bringing an opponent into disgrace, opened a new mine of investigation by charging that Senator Casserly of California was elected by the use of corrupt means, and that the Bank of California contributed largely to the fund for that purpose. The shot brought down a great many more birds than were aimed at, and The Republican editor was waited upon and labored with by Senator Sargent of California and others, and urged to aim his gun some other way. Being plucky, he refused. Secretary Robeson, who was somewhat indebted to Senator Sargent for acting as his counsel and Chairman of the Naval Investigating Committee at the same time, brought his influence to bear on the editor, but to no purpose. And it is surmised that the Executive himself had to interpose, and by the mild persuasion of a dinner at the White House, and other such arguments, induce the attacking party to keep silence. It is said that there was considerable uneasiness in Administration circles till the final adjournment, when a number of prominent persons breathed more freely. All signs

The excitement in Illinois and some of the other Western States over the exactions of the railway companies seems to be increasing. University from enunciating any opinions Last week, farmers' conventions were held in which would shock or offend any several towns-Earlville, Elgin, Clinton, Sugar of the pupils. It would not be Grove, Cambridge, etc.-to concert means of defense, and form regular organizations for that purpose; and though very little seems to which neither the railways nor the legislatures can afford to disregard. "Central 'Illinois," says The Chicago Tribune, "is nearly a unit in the purpose of fighting the railroads to the bitter end. The fever has extended into Iowa and Indiana. Wisconsin and Minnesota will catch it by and by. The same spirit is cropping out in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it will extend South simultaneously with the movement to the North-West." The situation which the Western grain-

growers and stock-raisers have to face is serious enough. The roads upon which they depend for transportation control legislation in some of the States, and are rapidly gaining the mastery over it in others. Consolidation is gradually putting down competition, and where rival companies have not yet united under one management they have generally come to some sort of a mutual understanding which enables them to enforce whatever tariff they please. Thus a half dozen capitalists have acquired the power to raise or lower at that Mr. Gladstone will again immediately unis not affected by this decision; practically it | will the price of all the necessaries of life, | dertake that thankless task. In Prussia the will convince the Attorney-General that he and by a sudden change in their rates of same contest is going on in a far different has nothing to do with the criminal suits, and transportation to makes fortunes in a single manner. There Prince Bismarck is resolutely of great gravity and magnitude. The evidence gave notice in his memorable inaugural that day, at the expense of the productive classes. It is estimated that the railways take threequarters of the farmer's grain as toll for carrying the other quarter to market. Out of a hundred acres the Western grower cultivates only twenty-five for himself, and seventy-five for the railroads. Nor is this the only subject of complaint. Competition still has some influence on the great trunk lines, and the result is an onerous discrimination by which competing points are favored, and intolerable burdens laid upon other towns. Shipments have been made from Boston to Chicago, 1,100 miles, cheaper than from Chicago to Earlville, which is, only 75 miles. The rate on grain from Ottumwa to Boston is 73 cents per hundred pounds, while from Somonauk, on the same road, 200 miles nearer, it is 83 cents. In other words, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad charges the Somonauk producer 10 cents a hundred for not carrying his grain 200 miles.

There is a statute of Illinois against discriminations of this kind, but it has not been enforced, and the roads have shown a disposition to defy it. A bill, however, has recently been introduced in the State Legislature, and passed unanimously through the Senate, imposing a penalty of \$100,000 for a repeated violation of the law, and making it the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to institute a suit upon the application of any citizen-the costs to be paid out of the State treasury. This law, if honestly enforced, and coupled with an enactment fixing a maximum tariff, would doubtless relieve the Western farmers for the present. But it would only postpone, not avert, the conflict between the people and the railway monopolies which impends in all parts of the country. The representatives of the roads at the Illinois capital declare that if the freights were reduced even one-sixth they could not pay dividends : but why? The roads cost but a moderate sum to build, and their legitimate running expenses are not a quarter of their revenue. The truth is the companies have watered their stock, by stock dividends, until, if we can trust the speakers at one of these Western Farmers' Conventions, " four 'hundred dollars' worth of original stock is 'now equivalent to twenty thousand dollars' "worth;" and upon all this enormous increase, as well as upon the outlay required to influence legislation, buy up unprofitable competing roads, and fight the law, they must earn at least twelve or twenty per cent. If they are checked now by a stringent law, how long will it be before they send their own representatives to the Legislature to have that law amended, or duty it will be to execute the law, or, failing in these measures, lay their hands upon the courts, as rich corporations have done in New-York ? We cannot shut our eyes to the truth that the railroad influence in the United States is a dangerous power, which threatens industry, commerce, and political morality

it. The railway problem is the problem of our time.

THE BATTLE OF CHURCH AND STATE. We publish this morning the first of a series of letters from Ireland which will give a clear and succinct exposition of the present attitude of the important questions which now engage the consideration of the statesmen of England and the interest of thinking men all over the world. These papers are prepared for made the political and economical condition of Ireland his study for many years, and With the Crédit Mobilier investigation, and whose published works upon these subjects the Pomeroy and Caldwell and Clayton and are regarded as the best authorities in regard to them. Sure of his ability and integrity, we brought out in Washington during the past have left him entirely free to express his views without restraint. Whatever he writes enough to blush for, and that we had pretty | will be worthy of attentive reading, even by nearly reached the end and the bottom of those who differ from his conclusions. We do Congress scandals. But if commonly credited not expect always to agree with him, but we reports at the Capital are true, Congress has are confident that his letters will tend to clear up many misapprehensions and to enlarge the sum of knowledge in this country upon the weighty matters of which he will treat. Some of the earlier letters will touch upon the subject of sectarian education which has

come forward so prominently in consequence of the too generous attempt of Mr. Gladstone to settle it on principles of mutual conciliation. Not only the defeat of his Ministry, but their return to power also, are events of a significance, in relation to this question, which he will probably be the first to appreciate. He fell, because the Catholics refused the concessions which a large proportion of Protestants thought too great, and he came back to power because Mr. Disraeli and his Conservative colleagues saw that it was impossible to satisfy the exactions of the Catholic Church, and thus refused to assume the hopeless task. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone and his associates in the Ministry entertained no doubt when this measure was framed that it would entirely satisfy the reasonable requirements of the Catholics, and that his principal efforts must be devoted to keeping together the Liberal English and Scotch members, who might be easily presumed to regard some of its features with distrust. And, indeed, it would be hard to imagine what objection the most rigid of Catholics could find to the Bill, which would compare with what would present itself to a Protestant or rationalist member, upon reading that extraordinary provision prohibiting the study of history and philosophy, and forbidding the Professors of the New National easy to imagine any more elaborate effort at conciliation than this. Yet it was contemptuously rejected by the extremists of both sides, and by the mass of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. When this became apparent near the close of the debate, the Government speakers, as if despairing of Catholic votes, and desirous to keep their own supporters together, declared, with some emphasis, that "the principle of the Bill was to affirm, consolidate, and extend the system of mixed and united education in Ireland." These declarations, while they did not disarm the insubordinate distrust of the English Conservatives, confirmed, if possible, the hostile

attitude of the Irish Liberals. The bill was lost, and all parties to-day have clearer views of the limitations imposed upon the action of Parliament by the nature of the case. It is becoming more and more obvious that there is no possibility of conciliating political differences which have their origin in differences of faith. There is no resource except in the courage, the moderation and the sagacity of the majority. The attempt to conciliate has ended for the present in England, by a return to power of the Ministry whose scheme of union was defeated. It is not to be expected delivering battle to the Church with the firm intention of subjecting it unconditionally to the State. He is using all his influence in the Prussian Herrenhaus to forward the anticlerical measures which he thinks have been rendered necessary by ecclesiastical opposition to the Government. He throws upon the priesthood the responsibility of preventing a compromise, and therefore is endeavoring to modify those clauses of the Constitution through which a compromise was made possible. The 15th and 18th clauses of the Constitution provided a modus vivendi between the Church and the Government, the efficiency of which depended upon the mutual good faith of the parties. But the moment

their relations become hostile, the compromises

fall to the ground, and the State must assume

terest in Ireland and in Germany.

LOOK TO THE SENATE. When the Clayton case was under discussion in the Senate, day before yesterday, Mr. Wright of Iowa was pained to hear it said that the standard of Senatorial integrity had been lowered, and that we had fallen upon evil times. He thought if this was true of the Senate, we should have to admit that the people are more corrupt; the average degree of morality was the same in the Senate that it was outside. We do not see how this helps the case. We are looking to the Senate to see how it will carry itself. Mr. Wright is not altogether sure that the body of which he is a member is just what it ought to be; but if it is not, the people are no better than they should be. This is the argument of "You're another," which having delivered, the Senator from Iowa placidly voted for the whitewashing of Clayton. Why demur at sharp criti-

cisms on Senatorial morality and yet take no means to remove even the appearance of evil? In 1870, Powell Clayton was Governor of Arkansas, and, like too many other Governors of States, he wanted to be Senator. He had the appointment of registrars of election, and the appointments were notoriously bad. Some of the registrars were corrupt, of no reputation, and specially unfit. Others were strangers to the locality where their new duties called them, and not a few were imported from the other side of the nearest State line; but all were for Clayton. When the canvass for members of the Legislature came on, Clayton left the gubernatorial office and took the field in person. Intimidation, office-giving, promises, and other means were so judiciously used buy up the Railroad Commissioners whose that a majority of the members elected were pledged to Clayton for United States Senator. Part of this majority was made up of Democratic votes. These votes were supposed to be in the hand of John' Edwards, Democratic candidate for Congress. It is charged that Clayton agreed to pay for the Democratic votes in the Legislature which were controlled by Edwards by supporting

Beles, the Republican nominee. This is not the whole of Central America, as their attersusceptible of direct proof, but Clayton did support Edwards openly and effectively. Notwithstanding this, however, Boles received a clear majority of several thousand votes. The election over and Clayton back in his office, he proceeded to carry out his bargain with Edwards, and actually issued to him a certificate of election in defiance of the law and the facts. The case went up to the House of Representatives, and Boles was given the seat held by Edwards, the House sustaining the strong report of its Committee of Elections by an overwhelming vote. So much for that part of the case, which is a matter of official record. But Clayton, having secured all the votes

he needed to make him Senator, had an en-

emy in the Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Johnson, who would succeed to the Governorship in case Clayton went to the Senate. This did not worry the Governor so much as it did his friends, who did not want the leadership of the party in the State to go to the house of Johnson. These made Clayton publicly pledge himself that he would not take the Senatorship until the Lieutenant-Governor was disposed of. Legal proceedings were instituted against Johnson, but before he could be ousted the election came on and Clayton was elected United States Senator by a majority of fortyone, Democrats and Republicans voting for him. He was under a promise to get rid of Johnson, however, so he declined the office and addressed himself to the fulfillment of that duty. R. J. T. White was Secretary of State, but was willing to resign "for a consideration." He was paid \$5,000 in cash and \$25,000 in railroad bonds from the hands of Gov. Clayton. He resigned. Lieut .-Gov. Johnson also resigned, and was appointed Secretary of State in place of White; and Hadley, who was of the house of Clayton, and had been previously chosen President of the Senate, pro tem., became Governor. Clayton was again elected, the way now being clear, and went to the United States Senate with the reduced majority of 5 votes. The Arkansas Legislature was becoming virtuous or scared. There is neither denial nor explanation of any of these facts by Clayton's friends. In the evidence taken by the Special Committee of the Senate it is shown that a corrupt bargain was made with White to induce him to resign, and that Clayton sent him the certificates of deposit which were taken in consideration of his resignation. The payment was not made until after White had resigned and Clayton had been elected Senator. No risks were to be run by anybody. Gov. Hadley's testimony before the Committee also shows that he appointed not less than 19 members of the Legislature to offices, and it is not necessary to say that most of these men held Clayton's recommendation, and that all of them had voted for him in the Senatorial canvass. This, briefly, is the case against Powell

Clayton. It is one of the strongest prima facie cases ever brought before the Senate. Time would fail us to tell of the crimes against the right of suffrage committed by Clayton's registrars; of the irregularities to which he was a party, and the openness of the bargains by which men changed offices and made it possible for him to take the Senatorship for which he had traded. Yet, when the full nature of that disgraceful bargain was made plain to the Senate Committee, they innocently said that to conclude that Clayton furnished the \$30,000 which he paid White would be to proceed upon mere presumption; and that such presumption would be in the face of the fact that "it had been demon-"strated more than once that he had "a clear majority in both houses of the Legis-"lature." What petty quibbling is this! The \$30,000 paid to White was to induce him to get out of the way so that Johnson could be appointed Secretary of State and Clayton be enabled to keep his bargain and take the was taken in secret; it is voluminous and involved; and it has been on the desks of Senators but thirty busy days. We have shown how clear an analysis of the evidence makes the case against Clayton; and the Senate has shown how little it cares for its honor or its standard of integrity by its summary disposal of the whole matter. By a vote of thirty-three the Senate decides that the charges affecting the official conduct of Senator Powell Clayton are not sustained. Several of the new men who have just got into their Senatorial chairs voted as confidently as the rest on the matter about which they knew absolutely nothing. The people may or may not be corrupt; the Senate has Clayton in it.

A DIPLOMATIC BAGMAN.

There are a good many worthy citizens of its position of authority. The results of this conflict will be watched with the deepest inthis country who will read with a certain amount of unregenerate satisfaction the account contained in The World of yesterday of the manner in which Mr. Edwin Corbett, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for Central America, has conducted himself in his office. We all have to admit that we are not particularly proud of the average American diplomatist. Some of our Envoys are among our best men in ability, breeding and character. We need not say that others are not. Of those sent out by the present Administration a great majority represent nothing but their Congressman or their brother-in-law. There is, therei'ere, a certain comfort in knowing that other countries, which also enjoy the luxury of a reformed Civil Service, occasionally commission a diplomatic representative who drags the flag in alien dust. We cheered ourselves a good deal over Mr. Cramer when we found that Mr. Catacazy was equally unmindful of diplomatic decencies. The commercial ventures of others of our Ministers fade into insignificance before the bold buccaneering of Mr. Corbett in Central America.

The story in short is this. The Costa Rican Government claim that the house of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, who negotiated a recent loan for the republic, have not made regular returns of the half-yearly drawings and cancellation of bonds with which they were intrusted. Pending the reception of such accounts, the Costa Rican Government, instead of sending to London the amount of the interest due to the above-mentioned firm-some £7,000 per month-have deposited these funds for the last four months in the Auglo-Costa Rican Bank at San José, to the credit of the agent of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, to await the settlement of the question at issue. They have also dispatched a special envoy to London to arrange all outstanding matters, and no one seriously doubts the power and the willingness of this spirited little State to pay its debts. But it seems that their London agents, wishing, for purposes of their own, to hasten and compel the delivery of these funds, have secured the services of Mr. Edwin Corbett, the its way to any action upon the subject other | wealthy citizens, Mr. John Anderson : and led | no means has yet been devised for controlling | that gentleman for Congress against Judge | diolomatic representative of Great Britain for Elisha.

ney. He asserts that the British Foreign Office has permitted him to accept this position and he has certainly used his double title without reserve. He made his peremptory demands in the name of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt and when they were properly rejected he made his formal protest in the name of the Queen. He appears to have soted throughout with singular rudeness and indiscretion, and to have conducted himself with equal unsuccess as an attorney and a diplomat. A single detail will show his sense of international courtesy. Ha demands that the arrears of interest be paid "in bills of which he can approve," and insinuates that the Costa Rican Government in quite capable of drawing on banks where it has no account. President Guardia replies with freezing dignity to this insult, and sends the correspondence directly to England for the information and action of the British Govern-

It remains to be seen what course the British Foreign Office will adopt in regard to this diplomatic bagman. His action throughout was simple and explicable. He evidently thought more of his commissions than of his commission. "What I want," he observed. with engaging frankness, to Mr. Keith, the railway contractor, "is my two-and-a-half per "cent." He pursued this purpose with an energy which was not unnatural. But it is highly probable that Earl Granville will not be enchanted at this thrifty zeal. If he should relieve him of his diplomatic functions and allow him to cultivate his "two-and-a-half "per cent" on his own responsibility, the English Secretary will do just what our President would never dream of doing under simi. lar circumstances, and thus we should lose all the gratification to be derived from Mr. Corbett's exhibition

NEPOTISM IN THE ARMY.

It is to be hoped that the report is not true, which comes from Chicago, that Gen. Grant has assigned his son Frederick to the staff of Gen. Sheridan as Aide-de-Camp with the rank and pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. This is a place always reserved in every army for officers of distinction and merit, who have won the right to it by faithful and arduous service. There is a manifest and glaring impropriety in giving it to a young gentleman who ranked very low in his class at West Point, and who since his graduation, which was notoriously made possible only by favor, has never done one hour's honest service in his profession. He has already had all of pleasure and honor which his uniform could give him; having passed more than a year in travel and amusement in Europe and in this country. It was recently announced with some parade in the Administration papers that he was to be ordered to his regiment, and to enter at once upon active service. But if it be true that he has received this sudden and undeserved promotion to a post which could be properly bestowed only upon one of the many veterans in the army, the appointment will make a painful and injurious impression upon the officers to whom it is at once an injury and an affcont.

There is one circumstance attending the act which aggravates its impropriety. To make room for Mr. Grant, Col. George Forsythe has to be dismissed from his position and sent to his regiment. This is an officer who has served with the highest distinction for some twelve years; who has been in many battles and always with credit; who saw the war through from the beginning, enlisting as a private and coming out a Colonel; and who, after the Rebellion ended, sustained a five days' battle at Beecher's Island with the Indians, in which he was repeatedly wounded, and in which he won great honor for his extraordinary courage and capacity. Such an officer is to be sent away to make room for a youth who has positively nothing to recomwaiting Senatorship. And this is the way in | mend him but his name. It really seems as if which the United States Senate treats a case | the President knew what he meant when he he regarded his second election as a su answer to all criticism.

> A large number of gentlemen and ladies well known in the anti-Slavery movement in this country have united in a request to Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison that he will not any longer postpone the work of preparing his autobiography. Mr. Wendell Phillips does not join in this prayer. Mr. Garrison replies that his broken health renders the accomplishment of this purpose somewhat uncertain, but holds out hopes that he may yet undertake it. Of course, the history of Mr. Garrison's life and times, even though it be written by himself, will be an interesting volume, and will afford valuable material for the future historian, if read with proper regard for the idiosyncrasies of the writer. We may expect in such a work that full justice will be done to the unquestionable services rendered by Mr. Garrison in the great contest against Slavery, and equally full injustice to most of the men who rendered still greater services and accomplished more beneficent

> It may be boldly stated that even a doctor of medicine may be a fool. In an Indiana county a physician sued on a bill for professional services. The defendant claimed set off against the Doctor's bill, alleging that his wife had at various times told the fortunes of the several members of the Doctor's family, and that she had never been paid for such service. The Doctor admitted the fortunetelling, but claimed that he had been misled by it. His daughter, he said, relying upon the prophecies of the defendant, believed that a would on a certain day be called upon to marry. A wedding outat great expense obtained; the day came, but no kusband came with it, though everything was in readiness for the marriage. The Doctor got indgment for \$5.

> there is, unfortunately, a confounding of the two Committees of Fifty and of One Hundred in the minds of the citizens of Brooklyn. Many suppose that the Committee of Fifty are supporters of the proposed Charter. This is a mistare. The Committee of One Hundred are solely respons ble for this Charter. The Committee of Fifty have never attempted any new Charter; their efforts have been directed substantially toward the restoration of the Charter of 1854 and the abolition of all Commission the restoration of economical, and honest self-government; and only this.

> We said in THE TRIBUNE of the 24th, in an article on State canal navigation, that the Engineer of the Canal Commission, Pref. D. M. Greene, "vented his feelings in a most elaborate Report;" and that "he himself tried to make an abstract of it, which he sent to a country newspaper, but nobody understood it." We have the assurance of Prot. Greens that we have done him injustice, and that he is not responsible for the abstract. The original report, now in the hands of the printer, we are informed will appear in a few days. It will enable the public to judge how far the compilation of another subjected Prof. Greene to an unjust criticism.

A young man in Bean Hill, Conn., was wanted as a witness in a liquor case. He saw the constable coming for him, rushed into a tannery, and hid himself in the sweating-room, where the hair is loosened from the skins by steam. The engineer innocently let on this steam, and the consequence in that the unwilling witness is now as bald as old